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Economic and Social Council

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Croatia and Thailand: draft resolution

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/191 of 18 December 2013 on taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls,

Deeply concerned that the global prevalence of different manifestations of the gender-related killing of women and girls is reaching alarming proportions, noting especially that one of every two women victims of homicide is killed by her intimate partner or a family member[1] and noting the recent targeted mass kidnapping, rape and killing of women and girls arising from situations of armed conflict,

Recalling the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences[2] and Human Rights Council resolution 20/12 of 5 July 2012 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence,

Recalling also the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on creating and/or strengthening synergies and

* E/CN.15/2015/1.
[1] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Study on Homicide 2013*.
[2] A/HRC/20/16.

V.15-03066 (E)

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linkages on violence against women and girls[3] and Human Rights Council resolution 23/25 of 14 June 2013 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: preventing and responding to rape and other forms of sexual violence,

Recalling further its resolution 69/147 of 18 December 2014 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls,

Reaffirming that sustainable peace requires an integrated approach based on coherence between political, security, development, human rights, including gender equality, and the rule of law and justice activities,

Taking note with appreciation of the political declaration on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-ninth session,[4] which focused on the 20-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action,[5]

Expressing its gratitude to the Government of Thailand for hosting the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting on gender-related killing of women and girls, held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 November 2014, as mandated by its resolution 68/191 of 18 December 2013,

Taking note with appreciation of the recommendations of the above-mentioned open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting,[6]

Welcoming the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule Of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[7] in particular the endeavour of Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into criminal justice systems by developing and implementing national strategies and plans, in order to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence, including gender-related killing of women and girls,

Stressing the importance of the sustainable development goals as proposed by the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly goal 5.2, to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, and goal 16.1, to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere,[8]

Stressing also that States have the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, and must exercise due diligence to prevent and investigate acts of violence against women and girls and punish the perpetrators, whether those acts are committed by the State or by private persons, and eliminate impunity,

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[3] A/HRC/23/25.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 7* (E/2015/27), chap. I, sect. C.

[5] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[6] E/CN.15/2015/16.

[7] A/CONF.222/17, chap. I, resolution 1.

[8] A/68/970.

Expressing its appreciation for the work undertaken by the United Nations system in preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls,

Viewing with appreciation the considerable input of many civil society organizations, as well as academia, in addressing the different forms of violence against women and girls, through research and direct action in their respective communities,

Recognizing the decisions of the International Criminal Court, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights that condemn mass killing of women and girls as war crimes,

Further recognizing the national efforts to investigate and prosecute officials for crimes of sexual violence and murder in civil wars and international conflicts,

Remaining alarmed by the fact that violence against women and girls is among the least punished crimes in the world,

1. *Urges* Member States, acting at all levels, to end impunity by ensuring accountability and punishing perpetrators of those heinous crimes against women and girls;

2. *Also urges* Member States to strengthen their criminal justice response to gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular by taking measures to support their capacity to investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of such crime and provide reparation and/or compensation to victims and their families or dependents, as appropriate, in accordance with national laws;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to consider ways to enhance international cooperation, including by ratifying and implementing the United Nation Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[9] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[10] and its Optional Protocol,[11] the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,[12] the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[13] the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and their follow-up mechanisms;

4. *Urges* Member States to consider translating and disseminating the model Latin American protocol for the investigation of femicide developed by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.
[10] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[11] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.
[12] Ibid., vols. 1577 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.
[13] Ibid., vol. 2187, No. 38544.

Rights, to be used as a model for adaptation at the regional and country levels and for training;

5. *Encourages* Member States to collect and analyse data on gender-related killing of women and girls, according to the international classification of crime for statistical purposes endorsed by the Statistical Commission and involve relevant government agencies, civil society, academia, victims' representatives and the international community, and provide appropriate training to relevant personnel on technical and ethical aspects of such data collection and analysis;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to promote changes in social norms that condone, tolerate or perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination and violence against women, including through an integrated and comprehensive prevention strategy that includes early and continuous educational programmes, community mobilization and awareness-raising, working with the media to address harmful stereotypes;

7. *Urges* Member States to adopt integrated and comprehensive responses to violence against women in order reduce risks of gender-related killing through early intervention and risk assessment, exercise due diligence to investigate, prosecute and sanction gender-related killing of women and girls, ensure equal protection of women under the law and equal access to justice, consider adopting an integrated, multidisciplinary and gender-sensitive approach to the investigation, prosecution and sanction of gender-related killing of women and girls to minimize the risk of secondary victimization, and develop appropriate mechanisms and enhance capacities for forensic investigations to identify human remains and missing persons;

8. *Encourages* Member States to define rape and the targeting of women and girls in war as criminal offences and war crimes, and urges all parties concerned to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks to provide sustainable assistance and access to justice to women and girls affected by armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that appropriate sanctions for perpetrators of gender-related killing of women and girls are in place and are proportionate to the gravity of the offence;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to protect and support victims, drawing on the important role of civil society and ensuring effective cooperation between all relevant state agencies, including, where appropriate, the judiciary, prosecution services, law enforcement agencies and local and regional authorities;

11. *Urges* Member States to ensure that victims are informed of their rights, enable them to participate in the criminal proceedings, taking into account their dignity, well-being and safety, and prepare victims for social reintegration;

12. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN-Women, to support Member States in developing and implementing strategies and policies, upon request, at the national, regional and international levels to address and prevent gender-related killing of women and girls;

13. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN-Women and other specialized funds and programmes of the United Nations, to raise awareness among Member States regarding gender-related killing of women and girls;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue conducting and coordinating relevant research on gender-related killing of women and girls, particularly in connection with the standardization of the collection and analysis of data;

15. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare an analytical study on gender-related killing of women and girls at the global level, containing disaggregated data on this phenomenon to illustrate its different forms and patterns;

16. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to include in their work programmes the issue of gender-related killing of women and girls with a view to promoting ways and means of more effectively preventing, investigating, prosecuting and punishing such crime, and to develop appropriate training material;

17. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Agenda item 6
Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Philippines and Thailand: revised draft resolution

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/191 of 18 December 2013 on taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls,

Deeply concerned that the global prevalence of different manifestations of the gender-related killing of women and girls is reaching alarming proportions, noting especially that one of every two women victims of homicide is killed by her intimate partner or a family member,[1]

Deeply concerned also at the scourge of sexual violence in all situations, including those of conflict, and targeted mass kidnapping, rape and killing of women and girls,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences[2] and Human Rights Council resolution 20/12

[1] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Study on Homicide 2013*.
[2] A/HRC/20/16.

V.15-03579 (E)

Please recycle

of 5 July 2012 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence,

Recalling the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on creating and/or strengthening synergies and linkages on violence against women and girls[3] and Human Rights Council resolution 23/25 of 14 June 2013 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: preventing and responding to rape and other forms of sexual violence,

Recalling also its resolution 69/147 of 18 December 2014 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls,

Taking note with appreciation of the political declaration on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-ninth session,[4] which focused on the 20-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action,[5]

Expressing its gratitude to the Government of Thailand for hosting and chairing the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting on gender-related killing of women and girls, held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 November 2014, as mandated by its resolution 68/191 of 18 December 2013,

Taking note with appreciation of the recommendations of the above-mentioned open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting,[6]

Welcoming the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[7] in particular the endeavour of Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into criminal justice systems by developing and implementing national strategies and plans, in order to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence, including gender-related killing of women and girls,

Stressing the importance of eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres and significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, in the context of the post-2015 development agenda,[8]

Stressing also that States have the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, to take measures to prevent and investigate acts of violence against women and girls and to prosecute and punish those responsible, no matter who the perpetrators of such crimes are, and to eliminate impunity,

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[3] A/HRC/23/25.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 7* (E/2015/27), chap. I, sect. C.

[5] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[6] E/CN.15/2015/16.

[7] A/CONF.222/17, chap. I, resolution 1.

[8] A/68/970.

Expressing appreciation for the work undertaken by the United Nations system in preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls,

Viewing with appreciation the considerable input of many civil society organizations, as well as academia, in addressing the different forms of violence against women and girls, through research and direct action in their respective communities,

Taking note of national and international judicial decisions that condemn mass killing of women and girls,

Remaining alarmed by the high level of impunity with regard to gender-related killing of women and girls and the fact that violence against women and girls is among the least prosecuted and punished crimes in the world,

1. *Urges* Member States to take measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of violence against women and girls, in particular gender-related killing, in accordance with national laws, and to act at all levels to end impunity for those responsible for committing these heinous crimes against women and girls;

2. *Also urges* Member States to strengthen their criminal justice response to gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular by taking measures to support their capacity to investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of such crime and to consider measures in their capacities to provide, as appropriate, reparation, compensation and/or necessary legal, medical, psychological and social support to victims and their families or dependents;

3. *Encourages* Member States to consider ways to enhance international cooperation and the exchange of good practices in criminal matters related to gender-based violence, including by, as appropriate, ratifying or acceding to and implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[9] and other relevant international legal instruments;

4. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[10] and its Optional Protocol,[11] the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto[12] and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[13] to effectively implement those instruments;

5. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration the existing practical tools, as recommended by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting on gender-related killing of women and girls, held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 November 2014, namely the model Latin American protocol for the investigation of femicide and the "Recommendations for the effective investigation of the crime of femicide";[14]

6. *Encourages* Member States to promote integrated and comprehensive strategies to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, including

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.
[10] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[11] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.
[12] Ibid., vols. 1577, 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.
[13] Ibid., vol. 2187, No. 38544.
[14] Spain, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (May 2014).

gender-related killing of women and girls, that include early and continuous educational programmes, community mobilization and awareness-raising, in order to counter attitudes and social factors that foster, justify or tolerate any violence against women and girls;

7. *Urges* Member States to adopt integrated and comprehensive responses to violence against women in order to reduce risks of gender-related killing through early intervention and risk assessment, exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish gender-related killing of women and girls, ensure equal protection of women under the law and equal access to justice, consider adopting an integrated, multidisciplinary and gender-sensitive approach to the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of gender-related killing of women and girls to minimize the risk of secondary victimization in the criminal justice system and develop appropriate mechanisms and enhance capacities for forensic investigations to identify human remains and missing persons;

8. *Encourages* Member States to criminalize, prosecute and punish rape and other forms of sexual and gender-related violence against women and girls committed in all situations, including situations of conflict, taking into account international standards, and urges, where appropriate, relevant stakeholders to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular law enforcement, judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks to provide sustainable assistance and access to justice to women and girls affected by gender-related violence;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that appropriate punishment for perpetrators of gender-related killing of women and girls are in place and are proportionate to the gravity of the offence;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to protect and support victims, drawing on the important role of civil society and ensuring effective cooperation between all relevant state agencies, including, where appropriate, the judiciary, prosecution services, law enforcement agencies, health and social services and local and regional authorities;

11. *Urges* Member States to ensure that victims and victims' survivors are informed of their rights and can participate, as appropriate, in the criminal proceedings, taking into account their dignity, well-being and safety and that victims are supported through appropriate services;

12. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to continue supporting Member States in developing and implementing strategies and policies, upon request, at the national, regional and international levels to address and prevent gender-related killing of women and girls;

13. *Encourages* Member States and relevant United Nations entities and agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN-Women and other specialized funds and programmes of the United Nations, to raise awareness regarding gender-related killing of women and girls;

14. *Encourages* Member States to collect, disaggregate, analyse and report data on gender-related killing of women and girls, according to the international classification of crime for statistical purposes endorsed by the Statistical Commission and, where appropriate, to the extent possible, involve civil society, academia, victims' representatives and relevant international organizations and provide appropriate training to relevant personnel on technical and ethical aspects of such data collection and analysis;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue conducting and coordinating relevant research on gender-related killing of women and girls, particularly in connection with the standardization of the collection, disaggregation, analysis and reporting of data;

16. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare, in collaboration with Member States, an analytical study on gender-related killing of women and girls at the global level, containing disaggregated data, including from relevant stakeholders, on this phenomenon to illustrate its different forms and patterns;

17. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to include in their work programmes the issue of gender-related killing of women and girls with a view to promoting ways and means of more effectively preventing, investigating, prosecuting and punishing such crime, and to develop appropriate training material;

18. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Mexico: draft resolution

Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property and other related offences

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 66/180 of 19 December 2011 and 68/186 of 18 December 2013, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking", and Assembly resolution 69/196 of 18 December 2014, entitled "International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences",

Recalling also the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[1] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[2] adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003,

Recalling further the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,[3] adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970, the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects,[4] adopted by the International Institute for the

* E/CN.15/2015/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[2] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[3] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.
[4] Ibid., vol. 2421, No. 43718.

V.15-03054 (E)

Please recycle

Unification of Private Law on 24 June 1995, the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,[5] done at The Hague on 14 May 1954, and the two Protocols thereto,[6] done at The Hague on 14 May 1954 and 26 March 1999, and other relevant conventions, and reaffirming the necessity for those States which have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and, as States parties, implementing those international instruments,

Reaffirming the commitments set out in the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation[7] with respect to crime prevention and criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property,

Reiterating the importance of close cooperation with respect to relevant actions in the area of criminal justice and the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization and other relevant international entities, with a view to ensuring coordination of the work carried out under their respective mandates,

Welcoming the work of the Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and expressing its wish for the early adoption of operational guidelines for the implementation of that Convention,

Affirming that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

Recognizing the criminal nature of trafficking in cultural property and its devastating impact on the cultural heritage of humankind,

1. *Encourages* Member States to effectively combat trafficking in cultural property and, if they have not yet done so, to consider acceding to the relevant international instruments;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to take into account the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences[8] in the development and strengthening of their relevant policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms;

3. *Invites* Member States to foster international cooperation and intelligence-sharing with respect to the transnational crime of trafficking in cultural property and the challenges involved in combating it, and with respect to good practices achieved, affording the broadest possible international collaboration in that regard;

4. *Requests* Member States to further the prevention of such trafficking by creating awareness-raising and information campaigns that include the participation

[5] Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511.
[6] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.
[7] A/CONF.222/17, chap. I, resolution 1.
[8] General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

of the media and information on the theft and pillaging of cultural property, and to strengthen educational systems in order to create public awareness of the value of cultural heritage;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue collecting credible and comparable data on the various aspects of trafficking in cultural property, including its links with transnational organized crime and the illicit proceeds it generates;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to further the protection of cultural property, where necessary enacting appropriate legislation that establishes, inter alia, procedures for the confiscation, recovery and return of such property, and implementing appropriate security measures such as strengthening the capacities and human resources of monitoring institutions, such as the police and customs services, and of the tourism sector;

7. *Urges* Member States to inform the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of technical assistance needs, such as those relating to training programmes and legislative drafting assistance, in order to more effectively prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property;

8. *Invites* Member States to continue to submit written comments in that regard to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within the framework of the commitment to further examining the potential utility of and improvements to the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[9] as well as relevant international standards and principles;

9. *Urges* Member States to use all relevant instruments developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as relevant tools and databases developed by the competent international entities, such as the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the International Council of Museums and the World Customs Organization, in the fight against trafficking in cultural property;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[9] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.1, annex.

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
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World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico and Panama: revised draft resolution

Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property and other related offences

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 66/180 of 19 December 2011 and 68/186 of 18 December 2013, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking", and Assembly resolution 69/196 of 18 December 2014, entitled "International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences",

Recalling also the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[1] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[2] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003,

Recalling further the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,[3] adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970, the Convention on Stolen or Illegally

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[2] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[3] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.

V.15-03489 (E)

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Exported Cultural Objects,[4] adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on 24 June 1995, the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,[5] done at The Hague on 14 May 1954, and the two Protocols thereto,[6] done at The Hague on 14 May 1954 and 26 March 1999, and other relevant conventions, and reaffirming the necessity for those States which have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and, as States parties, implementing those international instruments,

Reaffirming the commitment to strive to strengthen and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property, as set forth in the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[7]

Reiterating the importance of close cooperation with respect to relevant actions in the area of criminal justice and the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other relevant international entities, with a view to ensuring coordination of the work carried out under their respective mandates,

Noting the work of the Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property on operational guidelines for the implementation of that Convention,

Affirming that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

Alarmed by the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated recently by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups, which is linked to trafficking in cultural property in some countries,

Recognizing the criminal nature of trafficking in cultural property and its grave and detrimental impact on the cultural heritage of humankind,

1. *Encourages* Member States to effectively combat trafficking in cultural property and, if they have not yet done so, to consider acceding to the aforementioned international instruments;

2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to take into account the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences[8] in the development and strengthening of their relevant policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms;

3. *Invites* Member States to foster international cooperation and intelligence-sharing with respect to the transnational crime of trafficking in cultural property and the challenges involved in combating it, and with respect to good

[4] Ibid., vol. 2421, No. 43718.
[5] Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511.
[6] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.
[7] A/CONF.222/17, chap. I, resolution 1.
[8] General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

practices achieved, affording the broadest possible international collaboration in that regard;

4. *Requests* Member States to further the prevention of such crime by creating awareness-raising and information campaigns that include the participation of the media and information on the theft, looting and pillaging of cultural property, and to strengthen educational systems in order to create public awareness of the value of cultural heritage;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue collecting and sharing solid and comparable data on the various aspects of trafficking in cultural property, including its links with transnational organized crime and the illicit proceeds it generates;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to further the protection of cultural property against trafficking, where necessary developing and enacting appropriate legislation that establishes, inter alia, procedures consistent with their legal systems for the confiscation, recovery and return of such property, and implementing appropriate security measures such as strengthening the capacities and human resources of monitoring institutions, such as the police and customs services, and of the tourism sector;

7. *Urges* Member States to continue to inform the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of technical assistance needs, such as those relating to training programmes and legislative drafting assistance, in order to more effectively prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property, and requests the Office to continue to appropriately respond to those requests, bearing in mind the work of relevant international organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and INTERPOL;

8. *Invites* Member States to continue to submit written comments to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with their views on the potential utility of and improvements to the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[9] as well as relevant international standards and principles, taking into consideration, when possible, the International Guidelines in this regard;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of a practical assistance tool to assist in the implementation of the International Guidelines, and requests the Office to continue to work toward the elaboration of this tool, where appropriate, in consultation with Member States, taking into account the technical background document developed for the elaboration of the International Guidelines and the comments made by Member States;

10. *Urges* Member States to use all relevant instruments developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as relevant tools and databases developed by the competent international entities, such as INTERPOL, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the World Customs

[9] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.1, annex.

Organization and other entities such as the International Council of Museums, in the fight against trafficking in cultural property;

11. *Encourages* Member States to deepen their understanding of the above-mentioned links, outlined in the preamble of this resolution, between the destruction of cultural heritage and the trafficking in cultural property, in order to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to such crimes;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Mexico: draft resolution

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, in which the Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to continue strengthening the regular collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information, and strongly encouraged Member States to share such data and information with the Office,

Recalling also its resolution 2013/37 of 25 July 2013 on improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development, in which it affirmed its support of the activities in the road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels and approved the plan to finalize by 2015 an international classification of crimes for statistical purposes as a methodological tool for harmonization and for the improvement of international and regional comparability,

Reaffirming the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and

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Please recycle

International Levels, and Public Participation adopted on the occasion of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in which Member States agreed to endeavour to strengthen the development and use of tools and methods aimed at increasing the availability and quality of statistical information and analytical studies on crime and criminal justice at the international level, in order to better measure and evaluate the impact of responses to crime and to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the importance of information and statistics in developing and supporting public policies at the national, regional and global levels,

Emphasizing that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Statistical Commission should complement and support joint efforts in the field of statistics on crime and criminal justice,

Underscoring the importance of technical assistance and of building the capacity of Member States to collect, analyse and disseminate accurate and comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice,

1. *Acknowledges* the road map for improving crime statistics as a valuable conceptual and operational framework to improve statistics on crime and criminal justice, and encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and all relevant partners to continue activities for its implementation, subject to availability of resources;

2. *Welcomes* the deliberations of the Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session, held from 3 to 6 March 2015, at which it endorsed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes as an international statistical standard for the collection of data from both administrative records and statistical surveys and as an analytical tool to elicit specific information on factors driving crime, confirms the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the custodian of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, and endorses the implementation plan;

3. *Recognizes* the comprehensive and inclusive preparatory work conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Statistics Division, Member States and experts to develop the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and test its feasibility;

4. *Invites* Member States to develop national plans for the gradual adoption of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and the strengthening of national statistical systems on criminal justice by encouraging a productive dialogue among national authorities responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics on crime and criminal justice, including national statistical offices, so as to foster the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes by all national authorities concerned;

5. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to improve crime statistics at the global level, through, inter alia, the establishment of statistical centres in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and in that context reaffirms the positive contribution of the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victimization, Public Security and Justice,

established jointly by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes in accordance with the outlined implementation plan and subject to availability of resources, with particular reference to information campaigns, methodological support and technical assistance provided to requesting Member States;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue developing technical and methodological tools to assist countries in producing and disseminating accurate and comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice, and to continue providing technical assistance, upon request, to Member States in order to enhance their capacity to collect, analyse and report data on crime and criminal justice;

8. *Invites* Member States and donors to provide resources to support the implementation plan of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 7
World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Philippines: revised draft resolution

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, in which the Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to continue strengthening the regular collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information, and strongly encouraged Member States to share such data and information with the Office,

Recalling also its resolution 2013/37 of 25 July 2013 on improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development, in which it affirmed its support of the activities in the road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels[1] and approved the plan to finalize by 2015 an international classification of crimes for statistical purposes as a methodological tool for harmonization and for the improvement of international and regional comparability,

Reaffirming the commitment to endeavour to strengthen the development and use of tools and methods aimed at increasing the availability and quality of

[1] See E/CN.3/2013/11.

Please recycle

statistical information and analytical studies on crime and criminal justice at the international level, in order to better measure and evaluate the impact of responses to crime and to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes at the national, regional and international levels, as set forth in the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[2] adopted on the occasion of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recognizing the importance and cross-cutting nature of information and statistics in developing and supporting public policies at the national, regional and global levels, as well as in measuring the implementation of relevant international instruments in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Emphasizing that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Statistical Commission should continue their complementary and joint efforts in the field of statistics on crime and criminal justice,

Underscoring the importance of technical assistance and of building the capacity of Member States to collect, analyse, report and disseminate accurate and comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice,

1. *Acknowledges* the road map for improving crime statistics as a valuable conceptual and operational framework to improve statistics on crime and criminal justice, and encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and all relevant partners to continue activities for its implementation, subject to availability of resources;

2. *Welcomes* the deliberations of the Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session, held from 3 to 6 March 2015, at which it endorsed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes as an international statistical standard for the collection of data from both administrative records and statistical surveys and as an analytical tool to elicit specific information on factors driving crime, confirms the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the custodian of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, and endorses the implementation plan, including the creation of a technical advisory group to provide the Office with substantive advice and support in the maintenance of the International Classification;

3. *Recognizes* the comprehensive and inclusive preparatory work conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Statistics Division, Member States and experts to develop the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and test its feasibility;

4. *Invites* Member States to develop national plans for the gradual adoption of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and the strengthening of national statistical systems on criminal justice in order to contribute to the effectiveness of their national legislation and policies, taking into account relevant international instruments in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, by encouraging a productive dialogue among national authorities

[2] A/CONF.222/17, chap. I, resolution 1.

responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics on crime and criminal justice, including national statistical offices, so as to foster the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes by all national authorities concerned;

5. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to improve crime statistics at the global level, through, inter alia, the exchange of experiences and good practices and the establishment of statistical centres in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and in that context reaffirms the positive contribution of the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victimization, Public Security and Justice, established jointly by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States to continue supporting the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes in accordance with the outlined implementation plan and subject to availability of resources, with particular reference to information campaigns, methodological support and technical assistance provided to requesting Member States;

7. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the technical advisory group to be established and in consultation with Member States, and within its existing mandates, to support the maintenance of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes through, inter alia, the review and evaluation of the implementation plan, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing relevant information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the Statistical Commission for their consideration in this regard;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue developing, in consultation with Member States, technical and methodological tools to assist countries in producing and disseminating accurate and comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice, and to continue providing technical assistance, upon request, to Member States in order to enhance their capacity to collect, analyse and report data on crime and criminal justice;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for those purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Vienna, 18-22 May 2015
Agenda item 9
Provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission

Draft decision submitted by the Chair

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-fifth session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session;

(b) Reaffirms Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

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Please recycle

(a) Work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

(c) Working methods of the Commission;

(d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

4. Thematic discussion on [...].

5. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

(a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

(b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.

6. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

7. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

8. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

9. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1.

10. Provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission.

11. Other business.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-fifth session.